



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

knowledge, that it possessed charms to soothe his breast, attuned to strains of sorrow by the wrongs inflicted on our countrymen, the tones of our harp had such an effect upon his heart, as to force him to write what he has written upon the subject.

Notwithstanding the many far-fetched arguments, which Mr. Ledwich brings forward to reconcile this with the general tenor of his work, which seems to be, to point out to us our inferiority to the British nation, and the gratitude we owe to them for coming amongst us to be our teachers, yet if what he says be true (which we have more than one reason for doubting) that "it is not an ill founded opinion, that the Irish, in 1377, were as uncivilized as the savages of North America," I cannot believe that we could have arrived at that state of refinement in the science of music, which Cambrensis allows us to have done; and on the other hand, it is not to be believed, that he would have given us this applause, if (as Mr. Ledwich says) our superior skill in it had not extorted it from him. If this reasoning be just, it will follow, that this nation was not so barbarous at the time of the English invasion, as it is by some represented to have been. A.

*To the Editor of the Belfast Magazine.*

SIR,

I HAVE of late turned my attention to the causes of the sickness, so frequently fatal to Europeans, who visit the hot climates of Africa, the West Indies and America, with a view to ascertain whether all-bountiful Nature had not, along with this evil, provided a counterpoising remedy, in like manner as she has bestowed cures for the poison of the scorpion and rattlesnake, wherever these creatures are found; and, by means of the dreadful tornado, rendered the air salubrious and healthful in the countries subject to it. The result given in the following hints, I hope will not be unacceptable to the public; most happy if they shall be the means of preserving the life of a fellow-creature, and of dissipating in part that gloom which overspreads the fairest fields for commercial enterprise that the world affords.

Man is the only animal which yields to the baneful effects of climate, if we except the few which he domesticates and feeds, according to his convenience, or ideas of fitness; the rest of the animal creation, prompted by that instinct which reasoneth not, and therefore cannot deceive, partakes of a provision which an all-wise and beneficent Creator never fails to make for his creatures, wherever the climate renders it essential to their preservation.

This is nothing more or less than common *Salt*, which surrounds the islands in the form of briny waves, and is found on the inland parts of the Continents in salt-springs, marshes, rocks, and plains covered with salt.

At the approach of the sickly season, all the birds, beasts, serpents, and insects of the forests and plains, travel to, and eat greedily of this salt, for a continuance of days, and the effects are precisely similar to that which is seen every year, in our latitudes, on salmon; after they have visited the ocean for a similar purpose, they become not only proof against the unhappy vicissitudes of climate, but attain a degree of freshness, strength, and beauty, to which they were previously strangers.

If such are the effects of salt on other animals, why may not man receive from it a similar benefit? In the most unfavourable view it cannot do harm, and even he that is least sanguine of its success, will acknowledge it to deserve a trial.

Perth, July, 1809.

P. T.

*To the Editor of the Belfast Magazine.*

SIR,

I HAVE read, with infinite pleasure, a number of excellent papers in your Miscellany, on the subject of Education, and National Schools, and was in expectation, that before this time, some of the London, and other respectable publications would have also taken up the subject, and by exhibiting the plan of your correspondent *Simplex* (which appeared in your eighth number) to their readers, the attention of members of parliament, and all persons of influence, in every part of the United Kingdom, would have